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REDDITCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

and

**SENIOR SANITARY
INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR

1951.



REDDITCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL: Councillor H. J. PARAMORE.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Councillor H. R. Bird.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Councillor H. R. Bird	Councillor V. Long
„ C. H. Blackford	„ J. F. Mason
„ W. F. Cardy	„ N. V. Pead
„ A. L. Davis	„ A. Poole
„ R. D. Griffith	„ H. D. Spencer
„ T. W. Hollis	„ A. E. Taylor
„ B. Hughes	„ A. T. Taylor
„ J. W. Hughes	„ J. H. Taylor
„ W. J. Hunt	„ A. P. Wells
„ A. J. Jobson	„ J. E. Wilkinson

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the LOCAL AUTHORITY.

- (a) E. T. SHENNAN, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health (Part Time)
and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Dr. V. PUGH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part Time)
and Assistant County Medical Officer.

- (b) G. H. CHAMPION, Cert. "S.I.B.",
Senior Sanitary Inspector,
Meat and Food Inspector,
Inspector under the Shops Acts.

G. H. SMITH, Cert. "S.I.B.",
Additional Sanitary Inspector,
Meat and Food Inspector.

S. R. BAYLIS, Cert. "S.I.B.",
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Miss. F. M. Bayliss — SENIOR CLERK.

Miss S. D. Stanley — CLERK.

To the Chairman and Members of the
REDDITCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of public health in your district for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

The birth rate showed a considerable increase in view of the general decline elsewhere.

The notified cases of tuberculosis continued to rise but there were fewer deaths.

Housing is still a major problem. The Council continued to do its utmost to meet the demands. 123 more Council houses were built than in 1950.

The serious outbreak of diphtheria during the year marred the otherwise very little changed bill of health. I would like to thank the members of the Council for their support and the general public for their co-operation during this outbreak.

Great strides were made towards full immunisation of children against this disease and I think that the actual immunisation state of the children of Redditch is higher than that shown in the report. However, I would stress that there must be no 'let-up' in our immunisation campaign. The outbreak showed the absolute necessity for the 're-inforcing or booster' inoculation of schoolchildren. No schoolchildren can be presumed to be fully protected from this deadly disease unless they have received at least one of these injections three to four years after their primary immunisation.

I would also like to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Champion and the Staff of the Health Department for their continued enthusiasm and for their additional work during the diphtheria outbreak. Especially would I mention Miss Stanley without whose help, in keeping immunisation records and the prompt preparation of lists of those requiring immunisation, the effect of our mass immunisation campaign would not have been so great.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. T. SHENNAN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA — 12,059 Acres.

Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population,

mid 1951 — 29,400

„ 1950 — 29,110

„ 1949 — 28,440

„ 1940 — 23,960

Census 1951 — 29,184.

Number of inhabited houses, end of 1951 — 9,073

„ „ 1950 — 8,765

„ „ 1949 — 8,536

„ „ 1940 — 7,224

Rateable Value — £159,079.

Sum represented by the Penny Rate — £625.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(1950 figures given in brackets).

POPULATION.

The estimated population at 29,400 shows a further increase of 290 over last year's figure (29,110). 225 (229) of this increase was due to an excess of births over deaths, the rest being accounted for by immigration.

The number of immigrants was less than the previous year, 65 (441).

LIVE BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS			
	M	F	Total
Legitimate ...	287	245	532
Illegitimate ...	15	12	27
Total ...	302 (277)	257 (247)	559 (524)

Birth Rate (Births per 1,000 population):—

1951	1950	1949	1941	1951 (Eng. & Wales).
19.01	18.00	18.80	15.77	15.50

Illegitimacy Rate (Total live illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births):—

<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1941</u>
46.51	45.80	69.15	41.91

The Birth Rate at 19.01 showed a marked increase over the previous year (18.00) and was well above that for England and Wales, 15.5, which had fallen (15.8).

The Illegitimacy Rate showed a slight increase, 46.51 (45.80).

STILL BIRTHS.

STILL BIRTHS			
	M	F	Total
Legitimate ...	6	5	11
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1
Total ...	7 (7)	5 (1)	12 (8)

Still-Birth Rate (Still-births per 1,000 live and still births):

<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1941</u>
21.01	15.00	23.72	19.70

The Still-Birth Rate of 21.01 showed a marked increase over the previous year (15.00) but remained below the 1949 figure of 23.72.

The Rate of Still-Births per 1,000 of the population of 0.41 was above that for England and Wales of 0.36.

DEATHS.

DEATHS		
M	F	Total
168 (155)	166 (140)	334 (295)

Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 population):—

<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951 (Eng. & Wales).</u>
11.36	10.13	11.57	12.37	12.50

The Death Rate, 11.36, showed a marked increase over the previous year (10.13) but was still below that of 1949 of 11.57.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (including Inter-cranial vascular lesions	48.8% of all deaths. (48.4%)
2. Cancer (all forms) and other malignant disease	14.1% „ „ „ (14.0%)
3. Respiratory Disease (excluding T.B.)	10.5% „ „ „ (8.8%)
4. Influenza	3.0% „ „ „ (0.6%)
5. Tuberculosis	2.1% „ „ „ (3.3%)
6. Road and Other Accidents	2.1% „ „ „ (2.0%)

The percentage of deaths falling into the major groups showed some slight variation. The increase in the number of deaths, 39, being spread throughout the causes. A countrywide influenza epidemic in the beginning of the year was felt to a slight extent in Redditch, 10 deaths (2), and it is possible that mild attacks of influenza may have hastened other deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths.

INFANT AND NEONATAL MORTALITY.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR			
	M	F	Total
Legitimate ...	12	5	17
Illegitimate ...	1	1	2
Total ...	13 (8)	6 (3)	19 (11)

DEATHS OF INFANTS WITHIN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS			
	M	F	Total
Legitimate ...	6	4	10
Illegitimate ...	1	1	2
Total ...	7 (5)	5 (0)	12 (5)

Death Rates of Infant and Neonatal Deaths.

	1951	1950	1949	1941	Eng. & Wales. 1951
Death rate of legitimately born infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 legitimate births	31.95	17.90	36.14	—	—
Death rate of all illegitimately born infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	74.07	87.00	27.00	—	—
Death Rate of all infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births	21.46	9.54	—	—	—
Death rate of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	33.99	20.99	35.50	61.67	29.60

Causes of Infant Deaths.

	1951	1950
Broncho-pneumonia ...	7 (2 neonatal)	1
Prematurity	4 (4 ")	—
Heart Failure	3 (3 ")	—
Birth Injury	2 (1 ")	—
Meningitis	1 (1 ")	—
Accident	1	1
Spine Infection	1 (1 ")	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	4 (1 neonatal)
Congenital Deformity ...	—	4 (3 ")
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	—	1 (1 ")

It is sad to have to report that the decline in infant and neonatal mortality did not continue during the year.

The number of infant deaths returned to the figure for 1949 of 19. 12 of these deaths occurred in infants under four weeks of age.

DEATHS BY AGE		
Age in years	1951 %	1950 %
0 - 1 ...	5.68	3.73
1 - 14 ...	2.69	2.37
15 - 24 ...	0.89	1.35
25 - 64 ...	22.75	34.57
65 and over	67.96	58.00

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REDDITCH URBAN DISTRICT, 1951.

CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	Total	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Pop. 1951	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Pop. 1950
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	1	6	0.204	0.24
2. Other forms of Tu- berculosis ...	0	1	1	0.034	0.10
3. Syphilitic Diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria ...	1	2	3	0.102	0
5. Whooping Cough ...	2	0	2	0.068	0
6. Meningococcal Infect- ions ...	0	0	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
8. Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0
9. Other infectious and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0	0	0.034
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	4	3	7	0.238	0.27
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	5	2	7	0.238	0.17
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	0	3	3	0.102	0.10
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	0	3	3	0.102	0.068
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	15	27	0.918	0.96
15. Leukaemia, Aleukae- mia ...	0	0	0	0	0.034
16. Diabetes ...	1	0	1	0.034	0.068
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	27	24	51	1.735	1.40
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	10	9	19	0.646	0.824
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	5	9	0.306	0.17
20. Other Heart Disease	30	41	71	2.415	2.267
21. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	5	8	13	0.442	0.24
22. Influenza ...	3	7	10	0.340	0.068
23. Pneumonia ...	9	3	12	0.402	0.10
24. Bronchitis ...	14	8	22	0.748	0.75
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	0	1	1	0.034	0.137
26. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ...	4	0	4	0.136	0.068
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	3	0.102	0.17
28. Nephritis and Neph- rosis ...	2	1	3	0.102	0.10
29. Hyperplasia of Pros- trate ...	0	0	0	0	0.17
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	0	0	0	0	0
31. Congenital Malform- ations ...	2	2	4	0.136	0.137
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	18	23	41	1.39	1.133
33. Motor Vehicle Accid- ents ...	4	1	5	0.17	0.10
34. All Other Accidents	2	0	2	0.068	0.10
35. Suicide ...	3	1	4	0.136	0.10
36. Homicide and Opera- tions of War ...	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ... (Total 1950) ...	168 (155)	166 (140)	334 (295)	11.36	10.13

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services.

(a) CLINICS AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Clinic	Situation	Time of Holding
Redditch Infant Welfare Centre	Old Vicarage, Bromsgrove Road	Monday and Tuesday 2 p.m.
Astwood Bank Infant Welfare Centre (including Diphtheria Immunisation)	Church Hall, Astwood Bank	2nd and 4th Mondays 2 p.m.
Feckenham Infant Welfare Centre (including Diphtheria Immunisation)	Village Hall, Feckenham	1st Wednesdays 2 p.m.
School Clinic	Old Vicarage	Thursdays 11.30 a.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	Old Vicarage	Tuesdays 10 a.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Old Vicarage	Mondays 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Old Vicarage	By appointment
Tuberculosis Clinic	The Dispensary, Elm Road	Fridays 2 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Old Vicarage Bromsgrove Road	2nd and 4th Thursdays 9.30 a.m.
Vaccination	Old Vicarage Bromsgrove Road	4th Thursdays 10.30 a.m.

The County Council continued to provide, on their own behalf or administer as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board, the above health services in the district.

Thanks are due to the enthusiasm of the voluntary workers at the Infant Welfare Clinics whose aid was much appreciated by the Doctors and Nursing Staff.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING.

Three agencies provided the Midwifery Services in the district, (1) the family doctor—ante and post-natal care and home confinements, (2) the County Council—ante-natal clinics and district midwives, (3) the Regional Hospital Board—hospitals for delivery and treatment.

The County Council provided nurse-midwives who attended general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.

The Redditch Midwives and Nurses attended:—

247 cases as midwives making 4,844 visits.

28 cases as maternity nurses making 511 visits.

563 general nursing cases making 12,271 visits.

The number of hospital beds available did not meet the demand but beds were allocated on grounds of need and urgency by the County Medical Officer acting as Agent for the Regional Hospital Board.

A new maternity unit was opened at All Saints' Hospital, Bromsgrove during the year. Unfortunately, due to lack of staff it was not possible to open this unit to its full extent. When this is possible and the full unit is functioning it will go a long way to overcoming the present shortage of maternity beds.

(c) HEALTH VISITING.

The County Council continued to provide a Health Visiting Service.

The Health Visitors serving the district were:—

Nurse E. Nock, "Elmsdale", Hewell Road, Redditch.

Nurse L. K. Flood, High Street, Feckenham.

Nurse M. Hill, Old Vicarage, Bromsgrove Road, Redditch.

These health visitors continued to carry out their work with energy and enthusiasm.

I wish to put on record my grateful thanks for their aid throughout the diphtheria outbreak. Their work in tracing, advising and persuading parents of un-immunised children to have their children protected against diphtheria was I am sure of inestimable value in limiting the spread and duration of the outbreak.

I would re-iterate my remarks of last year:—

"The Health Visitor should be recognised as a member of the Health Team helping, with the family doctor and the District Nurse, with the care of mothers and their children."

(d) SCHOOL HEALTH.

The County Council continued to provide an extensive school health service. School Medical Officers carried out inspection of children and regular Minor Ailment Clinics were held at the Old Vicarage. Specialist, Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Clinics were also held.

(e) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The County Council continued to provide this service. It was administered locally by the District Medical Officer of Health. Figures are available under Section F.

(f) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Public Health Laboratory Services, Royal Infirmary, Worcester.
The County Laboratory, County Buildings, Worcester.

These two laboratories rendered valuable service towards the detection and prevention of spread of disease in the district. Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the County Laboratory carried out chemical analyses of water, ice cream, etc.

(g) HOSPITALS.

The following Hospitals were available to the residents of the district:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Infectious Diseases ... | Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen, and Little Bromwich Fever Hospital. |
| 2. Maternity | All Saints' Hospital, Bromsgrove, The Redditch Maternity Hospital, Mary Stephens Maternity Hospital, Stourbridge; and Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport. |
| 3. General Medical and Surgical Cases ... | Smallwood Hospital, Redditch, and All Saints' Hospital, Bromsgrove, and various Birmingham Hospitals. |
| 4. Children's Diseases | The Children's Hospital, Birmingham. |
| 5. Venereal Disease ... | The General Hospital, Birmingham Royal Infirmary, Worcester. |
| 6. Aged Chronic Sick ... | All Saints' Hospital, Bromsgrove. |
| 7. Mental Illness ... | Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove. |

All these hospital services with the exception of the Redditch Maternity Hospital, a voluntary body, were provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

(h) AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The County Council provided an extensive ambulance service throughout the County. A section operating in Redditch served the district.

(i) HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Council subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education, whose services were utilised during the year for the provision of leaflets and posters. Posters were displayed, in anticipation of the various epidemic diseases, at many points in the town. Posters were also circulated to factories, places of entertainment, and other

places where people congregate, in connection with the general promotion of health and the prevention of infectious diseases. The Department has the use of one E.M.B. notice board in Evesham Street, and the windows of the Health Department are fitted with backboards for the display of posters. Increasing use will be made of the service of the Central Council as more Health Education is undertaken.

(j) DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery continued at Church Green providing accommodation for some thirty babies and toddlers. It continued to take in only babies from unmarried mothers, from widows and from mothers whose husbands were ill and who were thus compelled to go out to work.

Work was commenced on the building of a new Day Nursery in the grounds of the Old Vicarage. This will be of the most modern design and it is hoped to have places for fifty children.

(k) HOME AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The service continued to function well during the year. It was conducted through the agency of the W.V.S. for the County Council by Mrs. L. M. Brown who is to be complimented on a very valuable and efficient service.

The number of Home Helps employed was three full time and three part time. The service was available for families during confinement or illness of the mother, in cases of chronic sickness and for old people. A charge was made which could be scaled down in cases of need.

(l) CARE OF THE AGED.

The W.V.S. continued to provide a "meals-on-wheels" service for old people in their homes. This service is as yet limited by the funds and equipment available. It now operates one day a week when 28 - 30 meals are delivered. The W.V.S. are to be congratulated for their initiative in this direction.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

A detailed report of the sanitary work carried out during 1951 is given by the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The district was kept thoroughly inspected throughout the year and in view of all the difficulties and restrictions that have to be overcome, good progress was made in the various branches of sanitation.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Mains supplies are provided by the East Worcestershire Waterworks Co. The scheme to extend the mains to Noahs Green, Berrow Hill and Bradley Green and also into the Droitwich rural area was commenced during the year and it will be completed early in 1952. This scheme will cost £5,000 for the Redditch portion of the extension and it is estimated that the Council will be involved in an annual expenditure of £500 over income which is expected to produce £100. When this is complete over 99% of the premises in the area will be connected to a mains supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The main sewage disposal works are situated at Studley Road, Redditch. The works are modern, having been constructed during the past war. There are four other disposal plants that serve Astwood Bank, Hunt End, Webheath and Feckenham. A reconstruction of the Feckenham plant was still under consideration. The need for this has become apparent due to the additional houses that have been connected to the sewer as a result of the pail closet conversions.

RIVER POLLUTION PREVENTION.

This work is dealt with by the County Council.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The good progress in the provision of new council houses was maintained during the year. The demand for council houses remained the same, though the reasons for application appeared to be changing. This may be due to the fact that more cases were being referred to me for investigation and special consideration on medical grounds.

Overcrowding, per se, was not generally acute. Many of these cases were caused by immigrant families taking lodgings in unsuitable premises leading to overcrowding. Cases have been encountered of deliberate overcrowding in attempt to augment housing 'points'.

I have noticed an increase in applications on account of 'neuroses' engendered by residence in flats, uncongenial localities and disharmony between relatives and neighbours.

Since the Council has considered, very wisely, priority in rehousing for 'tubercular' families in unsuitable accommodation, Tuberculosis has ceased to be considered—by the applicants—of so confidential a nature as in the past and its presence or suspicion has been brought to notice with alacrity.

However, there are many cases of real hardship which it has been impossible to help; young couples in lodgings turned out because of the advent of an infant, their residential qualifications or time on the housing list being short; cases where 'points' justify the allocation of a house but the rent of a new council house is beyond their reach, and many other cases with domestic and other social problems.

Figures for 1951:—

Number of Houses built by Council during year ...	...	293
Number of Houses built by private enterprise ...	...	15
Number of Houses under construction by Council ...	...	148
Number of Houses under construction by private enterprise ...	...	7
Total number of post-war Council Houses built ...	...	1221
Number of applicants for Council Houses ...	approx.	1300

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES.

...

Sanitary inspections of food premises continued during the year. Efforts were redoubled to bring managers and staff to the full realisation of their duties in providing clean and safe food for their customers. The standard of premises was not in all instances of a sufficiently high standard but with persuasion many proprietors were prevailed upon to improve their facilities.

However, hygienic premises alone will not provide safe food if the food-handlers themselves are not well versed in the necessity for absolute cleanliness in handling of foodstuffs and the dangers always present from bacterial contamination.

The Model Bye-laws in connection with the Safe Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food made under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 came into operation on 26th June, 1951. A copy of a pamphlet on "Hints for Food Handlers" was distributed to all occupiers of food premises.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

MEAT.

The improved transport of meat to retailers continued satisfactorily. There were no complaints.

ICE-CREAM.

The standard of ice cream sold throughout the district was excellent. All samples were bacteriologically in Grade 1 and contained a satisfactory fat content.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1951.

Disease	Corrected Notifications	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	22	22	3
Scarlet Fever	33	10	0
Measles	65	0	0
Whooping Cough	75	0	2
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	0	0	0
Dysentery	3	3	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	0	0
Encephalitis	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0
Acute Pneumonia	8	0	0(13)
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0
Totals ...	217	39	6(13)

The figures given in the table are of corrected notifications, i.e. confirmed cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case, paralytic in nature, was notified during the year. This case was very mild and made a good recovery with slight residual paralysis of one limb.

DIPHTHERIA.

An interesting outbreak of diphtheria of a very severe nature occurred in Redditch extending over a period from March, 1951 to the first week in January, 1952. This outbreak demonstrated, in particular, the value of immunisation and especially showed the necessity for the 're-inforcing injection' at school age.

CASES.

There were twenty-five cases of diphtheria in all age groups. *C. diphtheriae gravis* was isolated in twenty-four cases and *C. diphtheriae mitis* in one case. There were three deaths, all in children of school age. There were fifteen cases in school children.

The following table gives the age-distribution of the cases:—

	Cases			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infants and Toddlers ...	4	4	8	—	—	—
Primary Schoolchildren	2	9	11	1	1	2
Secondary Schoolchildren	0	4	4	0	1	1
Adults	1	1	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	18	25	1	2	3

The following table gives the immunisation state of the cases:—
Un-immunised (including those having received

	Cases	Deaths
one injection only — 3)	13	3
Primary Immunisation Only	11	—
Primary plus Booster	1	—
	—	—
	25	3
	—	—

CARRIERS.

There were seventeen carriers traced. These showed much the same age distribution as the cases but two-thirds of them had been immunised, or had a history of having suffered from diphtheria previously.

There was no evidence of a high adult carrier rate. Strong 'theoretical' evidence, unfortunately not proved by isolation of organisms, was available that there were a number of 'transitory carriers' of short duration, especially in one class and at one stage in the outbreak.

The majority of cases and carriers were found to have been in extremely close contact with other known cases or carriers. The schoolchildren, in a number of cases, were found to be 'desk', 'group', 'gang', or family contacts.

Both cases and carriers were a long time in becoming bacteriologically free from infection, the average time being eight to twelve weeks. One child, a carrier, required two terms of hospital isolation and observation for a period of six months before she could be safely declared free.

DESCRIPTION OF OUTBREAK.

The majority of cases and carriers resided in a limited area of the town, and a girls' school serving that area appeared to be the centre from which dissemination took place.

By the end of the summer holiday six cases had been reported, four residing in the main area and two schoolchildren (one of whom died) contracted the disease during the holiday. These two cases were without any apparent contact with the cases or carriers from the main area. Of the four cases, three had sisters, pupils at the girls' school and one was also a pupil at the school and a deskmate of one of these girls (a carrier). The original source was not traced.

With the commencement of the autumn term two further cases were notified, one in the girls' school but in a different class to the first case from that school and one in the adjoining infants' school.

During the first half of this term the infection was limited to two classes in the girls' school and home or social contacts of the pupils in these classes. In the latter part of the term cases appeared in the one class in the infants' school in which the one case, previously mentioned, had occurred.

No cases were reported from the boys' school which was in the same compound as the two other schools and served the same area, although one carrier, a family contact of a case in the girls' school, was found.

The peak of the outbreak was reached in the weeks preceding the autumn mid-term holiday. This break from class contact appeared to give an opportunity for 'transitory carriers' to clear. Following this holiday the immunisation state of the children in the girls' school was checked by circular to the parents and all children whose parents desired them to be immunised or 'boosted' were inoculated if necessary. No further cases occurred in this school except in one child who had not been immunised and who subsequently died.

No further cases were reported in the town until the first fourteen days of December—a lapse of approximately five weeks—when the last mentioned case was notified and three cases were reported in a class in the infants' school. One of these infants died (un-immunised). One infant resident in another part of the town was discovered to have a mild 'mitis' infection, apparently completely un-connected with the main outbreak.

Following this 'flare-up' it was decided to circularise the parents of all the children in the infants' school and the boys' school adjoining the girls' school first affected and five other schools in the centre of the town (approximately 2,000 children in all).

During the last week of the term all those children requiring immunisation or 're-inforcing' doses were inoculated at the schools or arrangements were made, where desired, for them to be done by their own doctors. There were a small number of refusals but these were visited and a greater proportion were persuaded to have their children protected.

On the last day of term every child in the affected class in the infants school was swabbed and three healthy carriers were discovered.

No further cases in schoolchildren were reported from the centre of the town.

In the first week of January before the commencement of school term two schoolchildren, both primarily immunised, became ill with diphtheria. These boys were resident in the southern end of the town. The parents of all children in the remaining schools in the town were circularised (approximately 2,300 children) and immunised where necessary at school or by their own doctors.

All the cases and thirteen of the seventeen carriers were treated in hospital. I am greatly indebted to Dr. R. L. Corlett, Medical Superintendent, Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen for his co-operation in this matter. I am sure the isolation in Hospital of the carriers helped very materially towards the limitation of the spread of the outbreak.

There have been no cases since. The last cases were discharged from hospital in the first week of April, 1952.

IMMUNISATION.

The severity of the disease bore a direct relationship to the immunisation state of the cases. It also bore some relationship to the age groups of those affected. The more severe cases occurred in the primary and secondary schoolchildren both immunised and un-immunised but the number and degree of severity was greatest in the un-immunised. The one child affected who had received a re-inforcing inoculation suffered a very mild form of the disease. This, I think, shows the great importance of ensuring that children of school age are fully protected. There should be no complacency in the knowledge that the school population shows a high immunisation rate, if it is not known that the rate of re-inforcing immunisation is equally high. It was known that the rate of immunisation of schoolchildren in Redditch was approximately 89% but it was subsequently found that only about 50% of these had received a re-inforcing dose.

I wish to thank Dr. J. W. Pickup, the County Medical Officer, for the advice, help and encouragement he gave me during this outbreak and for the assistance I received from my colleagues. Dr. R. J. Henderson of the Public Health Laboratory Service in Worcester was at all times helpful with prompt reports on swabs taken and advice for further action in tracing sources of infection. I would also like to thank the Headteachers for their assistance in assuring prompt return of the circulars and especially for their help and co-operation in the affected schools. Lastly, and by no means least, I would like to thank the local general practitioners for their co-operation, without which the immediate isolation of cases and the tracing of the carriers would have been more difficult.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The "Immunisation State" of Redditch children on December 31st, 1951 was as follows:—

Age	0-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-15	Total
Number Immunised	6	409	429	404	420	2,174	1,679	5,521
Population (approx.) ... 2,772						4,294		7,066
% Immunised ... 60.20%						89.73%		78.13%

The comparable percentage figures on December 31st, 1950 were:—

% Immunised ... 56.26%	89.85%	75.6%
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The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:—

	1951	1950
Primary Immunisations		
Under 5 years old ...	671	377
5 - 14 years old ...	81	16
Re-inforcing 'Booster' injections ...	1,424	286

The number of Primary Immunisations and 'Booster' injections showed a marked increase over the previous year. The percentage of children immunised in the various age groups, however, showed little change. The further mass immunisations carried out in January, 1952 will increase the percentages slightly. There were probably a considerable number of children, especially in the pre-school group, immunised during the outbreak by their own doctors, of which we have no record.

The important factor is the large increase in the number of re-inforcing injections given. The outbreak described above clearly showed the necessity of this re-inforcing dose in schoolchildren without which they cannot be presumed to be fully protected.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox occurred in Redditch.

Vaccination.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1950.					
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	Under 1	1-14	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	240	183	3	5	431
Number Re-vaccinated	—	2	—	31	33

SCARLET FEVER

Three more cases were notified than in the previous year.

MEASLES.

This disease was in recession during the year, there being 65 cases notified (466).

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 75 cases notified during the year (86). There were two deaths.

I would re-iterate my statements of last year in reference to these last three diseases—they are not 'inevitable' in childhood, and when present, should be treated with considerably more concern than is usual because of their complications.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis continued to be notified to the Urban District and a register kept. The Regional Hospital Board was responsible for the treatment and the County Council for the prevention of the spread of the disease and the after-care of the patients. The Tuberculosis Officers were employed by the Hospital Board but were under the direction of the County Medical Officer where prevention and after-care were concerned.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary continued to function at Elm Road and patients were X-rayed at Smallwood Hospital, Redditch.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY DURING 1951.

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2—	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5—	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
15—	7	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
25—	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
35—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
45—	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and over	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	17	10	1	2	4	2	0	1

The number of cases on the register on December 31st, 1951 was:—

	M.	F.	Total	Total on December 31st, 1950.
Pulmonary	92	58	150	134
Non-Pulmonary	13	13	26	24
Total	105	71	176	158

During the year there were 27 (24) new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 (3) new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis reported. There were 7 (10) deaths from Tuberculosis. The number on the register continued to rise showing an increase of 18 over the previous year.

The figures show a slight change from last year's. There were three less deaths.

The overall figure of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis for England and Wales showed a considerable fall—2,000 less deaths than the previous year. However, these deaths were still at the rate of **230 per week**.

There is no room for complacency.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Redditch Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my thirteenth annual report. In accordance with the wishes of the Health Committee I have continued to concentrate on the abolition of pail closets and although only 18 were dealt with and converted to the water carriage system during the year orders had been placed with builders for the conversion of many more and were commenced early in 1952. Progress will not appear as spectacular as in previous years due to difficulties of draining some of the remainder. A number cannot be drained to the sewer direct due to insufficient fall but this problem is being overcome with the co-operation of adjoining owners. Since this work commenced 136 houses have been converted leaving 104 houses to be dealt with.

Work was commenced on the water mains extension scheme for Noahs Green, Berrow Hill and Bradley Green and will be completed early in 1952. The most unsuitable wells in the district are situated in this area and the provision of a mains water supply to these premises will be a major improvement. Having regard to the rural character of a large part of the district it has been no mean achievement in the past to have provided a pure and wholesome supply to 99% of the premises.

A summary of the work of the department is as follows:—

INSPECTIONS.

Accumulations									
Found	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Animals Kept	—	Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
		Fowls, Pigeons, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Complaints	—	Total number investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Cottagers' Pigs	—	No. of notifications of slaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
		No. of pigs inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Drainage	—	No. of drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		No. of drains found defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
		No. of drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
		Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
		Visits to premises re cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Dwelling Houses	—	Visits to applicants for council houses	665
		No. inspected re repairs	859
		Re-inspections	1,852
		No. inspected re overcrowding	27
		No. found dirty	10
		No. found verminous (Premises)	10
		No. found verminous (Persons)	—
		Visits re pail closet conversions	215
		No. of systematic inspections	15
Rodent Control	—	No. of premises visited	1,009
		No. of premises found infested	189
Infectious Diseases		Visits re Scarlet Fever	55
		Visits re Diphtheria	181
		Visits re Other Diseases	27
Factories	—	With mechanical power	237
		Without mechanical power	9
		Bakehouses	18
		Other Premises	6
Food Premises	—	Butchers shops or stalls	63
		Confectioners	36
		Dairies and Milk shops	59
		Fishmongers and Fried Fish shops	16
		Greengrocers and Grocers	138
		Licensed Premises	237
		Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	157
		Ice Cream Samples taken	36
		Preparation of potted meat etc.	9
		Restaurants, Cafe kitchens and factory canteens	57
Knackers Yard	—	... ..	7
Shops Acts	—	... ..	43
Smoke Abatement	—	No. of observations made	28
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.		... ..	59
Water Supplies	—	Visits to premises re wells	17
		No. of Samples taken	10
Local Authority Premises	—	Tips	12
		Sewage Works	7
		Sanitary Conveniences	18
		Swimming Baths	15
		Samples of water taken from baths	2
Visits made to Premises re Building Licences		... ..	43
		Miscellaneous visits	367
Total number of inspections ...			6,684

IMPROVEMENTS.

Houses generally repaired	147
Wash-houses repaired	28
Water closets repaired or renewed	51
Pail closets converted to water closets	18
Pail closets repaired	4
Waste water closets abolished	2
Trough closets converted to water closets	—
Houses cleansed	10
Verminous premises disinfested	10
Choked drains cleared	52
Drains reconstructed	37
Drains repaired	19
Wells abolished and mains supplies laid on	1
Cesspools emptied	4
Cesspools abolished	—
Dustbins provided (by owner)	28
Dustbins provided (by Council)	11
Accumulations removed	25

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS.

Ten houses, including six council houses, were found to be infested with bugs. Treatment depends on the type of infestation. Bugs are dealt with by spraying the room and bedsteads with 5% D.D.T. in Kerosine or Zaldecide. Fleas and lice are dealt with by spraying bed, pillows, sheets, blankets, etc. with Geigy dust and the sprayer is loaned to the occupier to spray the clothing of the family. Re-inspections are made in each case.

MILK SUPPLY.

The register contains 32 distributors all of which were visited during the year. Twentyfour samples of milk (4 tuberculin-tested, 12 pasteurised, 3 tuberculin-tested pasteurised, 3 sterilised and 2 undesignated) were taken for examination. Two of the samples were also submitted for biological examination (detection of tubercle bacillus). Satisfactory reports were received in respect of all the samples.

Licences granted during the year for the sale of designated milks were as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	8
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	7
Sterilised Milk	...	...	3

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water is supplied throughout the district by the East Worcestershire Waterworks Co. Five samples of mains water were taken for analysis all of which were satisfactory.

Approximately 132 premises, mainly in the outlying areas, obtain their water from wells. This will be reduced next year when the Noahs Green, Berrow Hill and Bradley Green areas are supplied from the mains. Ten samples of water from wells were taken, seven of which were unfit for drinking. The occupiers were notified that all drinking water should be boiled. One well was closed and three cleansed during the year.

Mr. F. H. Bullock, Water Engineer, East Worcestershire Waterworks Co. informs me that during the year 1951 the following extensions of water mains were carried out:—

Bridley Moor Section,					
Batchley Estate	...	...	806	yards of 3-inch main	
Walkwood Road, Crabbs Cross Lane	636	"	"	4-	"
Crabbs Cross Lane Estate	...	...	209	"	"
Crabbs Cross Lane Estate	...	...	972	"	"
Yvonne Road, Crabbs Cross	...	...	67	"	"
Forge Mill Road	...	...	30	"	"

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Meat supplied in the town is received from the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse at Alcester, at which all food animals have been slaughtered since 1940. For the last two years the method of transporting the meat to the shops has been considerably improved and no complaints were received from the butchers as to the condition of the meat delivered. An improved type of body for hanging carcasses is now used. Notifications were received of the slaughter of 221 cottagers' pigs and 153 carcasses were inspected.

Byelaws made under the provisions of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 are now operative. Their object is to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. All the premises in the district where food is sold and prepared were visited and pamphlets distributed on "Hints

for Food Handlers". This pamphlet was approved by the Council at the end of 1950. A copy of the Byelaws was also given to the occupiers of food premises and their own particular problems were discussed individually. A real attempt was made to clean up the so called back rooms, out of sight, but nevertheless very important when used for storing food. Some improvement was made but there still remains further work to be carried out in 1952 in this respect.

I find the owners or supervisors of food premises are taking an increasing interest in food hygiene. When re-visiting premises they refer with some pride to some innovation or improvement they have carried out. Initiative in this respect is to be encouraged. The public are also taking an interest in food hygiene and bring to our notice matters they consider should be investigated.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					221
Number inspected ...					153
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses condemned ...					—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...					3
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tuberculosis					1.96%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...					—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...					6
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with tuberculosis					3.92%

The following is a list of other foodstuffs surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

Ham	...	...	...	...	1,090 lbs. 2 ozs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	37 lbs.
Meat (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	74 Tins
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	1 „
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	2 „
Meat and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	8 „
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	106 lbs.
Rabbits (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	2 Tins
Bacon	...	...	...	...	23 lbs. 4 ozs.
Sausage	...	...	...	...	12 „
Chitterlings	...	...	...	...	100 „
Cod Fillets	...	...	...	...	30 „
Fish (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	60 Tins
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	5 Jars
Fruit (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	217 Tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	6 Jars
Fruit	...	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	17 Packets
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	3 Tins
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	3 Bottles
Cherries	...	...	...	...	11 Cartons
Jam	...	...	...	...	27 Jars
Jam	...	...	...	...	31 Tins
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	7 Jars
Honey	...	...	...	...	2 „
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	27 „
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	11 „
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	7 „
Soup	...	...	...	...	111 Tins
Broth	...	...	...	...	3 „
Beans	...	...	...	...	33 „
Peas	...	...	...	...	78 „
Carrots	...	...	...	...	2 „
Macedoines	...	...	...	...	4 „
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1 „
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	26 „
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	199 „
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	4 „
Tomato Spread	...	...	...	...	5 Jars
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	9 „
Sauces	...	...	...	...	27 Bottles
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	6 Boxes
Pickled Beet	...	...	...	...	9 Jars
Pickled Onions	...	...	...	...	2 „
Sweet Pickle	...	...	...	...	3 „
Chutney	...	...	...	...	2 „
Butter	...	...	...	...	2 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Processed Cheese	...	...	...	...	69 Boxes
Margarine	...	...	...	...	6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Sweetened Fat	...	...	...	...	1 Packet
Sugar	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Rice	...	...	...	...	12 lbs. 8 ozs.
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	6 Packets
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	2 Puddings
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	1 Packet
Creamola	...	...	...	...	4 Packets
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	10 „
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	22 „
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	5 Tins

Trifle Pack	...	...	...	...	1 Packet
Flour	...	...	...	...	91 lbs.
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	6 Tins
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	...	12 Packets
Cooking Crumbs	...	...	...	...	6 Cartons
Cereals	...	...	...	...	44 Packets
Cakes	...	...	...	...	15 Swiss Rolls
Cakeoma	...	...	...	...	12 Packets
Table Salt	...	...	...	...	7 Cartons
Cooking Salt	...	...	...	...	9 Blocks
Pepper	...	...	...	...	4 Cartons
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Gravy Salt	...	...	...	...	12 Packets
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	...	8 Bottles
Bisto	...	...	...	...	7 Packets
Assorted Essences	...	...	...	...	24 Bottles
Coffee Essence	...	...	...	...	6 „
Bovril	...	...	...	...	3 „
Nescafe	...	...	...	...	2 Tins
Tea	...	...	...	...	8 lbs. 12 ozs.
Sweetened Milk	...	...	...	...	9 Tins
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	48 „
Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	...	5 „
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	3 „
Vita-cup	...	...	...	...	3 „
Milo	...	...	...	...	5 „
Horlicks	...	...	...	...	6 Jars
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	1 Carton
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	11 Packets
					23 Bars
					23 "Mars" Bars
Coconut Candy	...	...	...	...	6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Walnut Creams	...	...	...	...	1 Box
Almond Cream	...	...	...	...	1 „
Liquorice Sticks	...	...	...	...	1 „
Chewing Gum	...	...	...	...	18 Packets
Syrup of Figs	...	...	...	...	12 Bottles
Cough Mixture	...	...	...	...	8 „
Celery Pills	...	...	...	...	8 „
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	5 Drums
Beechams Powders	...	...	...	...	1 Box
Express Powders	...	...	...	...	1 „
Phensic	...	...	...	...	11 Packets
Rennies	...	...	...	...	9 „
Robinson Patent Barley	...	...	...	...	2 Tins
Andrews Liver Salts	...	...	...	...	3 „
Tooth Paste	...	...	...	...	24 Tubes
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	23 Packets

ICE CREAM.

Seventy premises are registered to retail ice cream, and of these, twelve are registered to manufacture. During the year 157 inspections were made and 36 samples taken for analysis. To comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations the majority of local manufacturers are making ice cream by the "complete cold mix"

method, i.e. ice cream powder subjected to heat treatment and to which mains water only is added. A summary of the results of samples taken is as follows:—

Number of samples taken—36	Grade 1 — 36
	„ 2 — Nil.
	„ 3 — Nil.
	„ 4 — Nil.

The methlene blue test places the samples in one of four provisional grades. Numbers 1 and 2 are satisfactory and numbers 3 and 4 unsatisfactory, particularly grade 4. In all cases the chemical analysis was satisfactory and complied with the minimum standards. The minimum standard for fat in 1951 was 5% and the analysis of samples varied from 6.8% to 18.4% and the majority were 10% and over.

RODENT CONTROL.

Local authority premises, such as refuse tips and sewage works, are regularly inspected and treated when necessary. The analysis of Inspection and Treatment is as follows:—

Inspections:

Number of domestic premises inspected	842
„ „ business „ „ „ ..	76
„ „ local authority premises inspected	59
„ „ farms inspected	32
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Total number of premises inspected	1,009

Infestations Found:

Total number of infestations found	189
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Analysis of Infestations:

Number of infestations found (Rats) (Major)	27
„ „ „ „ „ (Minor)	150
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Total number of infestations of rats found	177
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Number of infestations found (Mice) (Major)	—
„ „ „ „ „ (Minor)	12
<hr/>	
Total number of infestations of mice found	12

Treatment:

Number of first treatments	183
„ „ second treatments	46
<hr/>	
Total number of treatments	229

Analysis of First Treatments:

Number of first treatments (Rats) (Major)	27
„ „ „ „ „ (Minor)	146
„ „ „ „ „ (Mice) (Major)	—
„ „ „ „ „ (Minor)	10
<hr/>	
Total number of first treatments (Rats and Mice)	183

Sewer Maintenance Treatment:

Number of sewer maintenance treatments	...	...	2
" " manholes baited (first treatment)	...	...	118
" " " " (second treatment)	...	...	120
Total number of manholes baited			238

Analysis of First Treatment:

Bait Base: Sausage Rusk and Arsenious Oxide (10%).			
Number of manholes test baited (10% of manholes not included in previous treatment)	...	...	61
Number of manholes baited (actual treatment)	...	...	118
" " " showing prebait take	...	...	57
" " " " complete prebait take	...	...	30
" " " " partial prebait take	...	...	27

Analysis of Second Treatment:

Bait Base: Bread Mash with 2½% Zinc Phosphide.			
Number of manholes baited (actual treatment)	...	...	120
" " " showing prebait take	...	...	39
" " " " complete prebait take	...	...	31
" " " " partial prebait take	...	...	8

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Number of pail closets converted into water closets	18
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Analysis of sanitary accommodation at the end of 1951:—

Water closets	9,301
Automatically flushed w.c's.	...	...	30
Waste water closets	...	...	12
Pail closets	...	...	215
Earth closets	...	...	17

HOUSING.**INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.**

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	691
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,272
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	26
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	29
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human inhabitation	256
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	164

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	81
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceeding under Public Health Acts.		
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	130
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	83
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV., OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	81
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	197
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	597
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	69
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	65
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	211
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

FACTORIES.

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number of			
	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities ...	59	6	—	—
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	259	225	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	8	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	326	236	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	35	35	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	35	35	—	—	—

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. H. CHAMPION,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MOBS & SPOONER L^{ts}
REDDITCH.